

## RECORDS OF ECTOPARASITES FROM BRAZILIAN MAMMALS<sup>1, 2</sup>

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**ABSTRACT:** 31 species of ectoparasites were collected from Brazilian mammal hosts. Of these, 19 were taken from bats, 8 from rodents, 2 from horses and 2 from tapir.

**DESCRIPTORS:** Mammalian ectoparasites, Brazil, Diptera (Streblidae), Hemiptera (Polyctenidae), Mallophaga, Acarina.

There are few data on ectoparasites of mammals of Brazil. The present paper presents information on ectoparasites collected from mammals, particularly bats, in Brazil by Mumford. Unless otherwise stated, specimens were obtained at or near Vicosá, Minas Gerais, during 1973.

### Materials and Methods

Parasites were taken mainly from wild mammals trapped or caught in mist nets; specimens were also obtained from domestic horses and a confined tapir. Parasites were preserved in ethyl alcohol and identified by Whitaker. Help in identifications was freely given for several taxa, as follows: Laelapidae and ticks, Nixon A. Wilson (University of Northern Iowa); Streblidae, Rupert L. Wenzel (Field Museum of Natural History); Nycteribiidae, B.V. Peterson (Biosystematics Research Institute, Canada); lice, K.C. Emerson (Arlington, Virginia); macronyssid mites, JoAnn M. Tenorio (Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Hawaii).

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## Results and Discussion

Listed below by host are the various parasites found. The number of each host species examined is shown in parentheses.

### Order Chiroptera:

*Noctilio leporinus* (1). Collected in the Parque Estadual do Rio Doce, near Coronel Fabriciano, Minas Gerais, in July 1970, this bat was host to two species of streblid flies. Thirteen individuals each of *Noctiliostrebla aitkeni* and *Paradyschiria fusca* were removed from this animal. It and other bats of the same species taken at this locality were heavily infested with streblids. *Noctiliostrebla aitkeni* was described from *Noctilio leporinus* from Manzanilla, Trinidad, but has been taken in Venezuela, B.W.I., Suriname, Peru, and in Brazil at Pará (Wenzel, 1970). *Paradyschiria fusca* was described from *N. leporinus* from Colombia, but has also been found in Venezuela, Trinidad, Suriname, French Guiana, and in Brazil at Pará (Wenzel, 1970).

*Phyllostomus hastatus* (1). A single streblid fly (*Strebla consocius*) was found on this specimen. This streblid was described from *P. hastatus* from Trinidad and was previously taken from Columbia, Venezuela, Suriname and Peru (Wenzel, 1970). This appears to be the first record for Brazil.

*Anoura caudifera* (3). Two new species of streblid flies of the genera *Trichobius* and *Anastrebla* were found. They are being described by R.L. Wenzel. In addition, an individual of the macronyssid mite *Parichoronyssus sclerus* is represented in our collections. *Parichoronyssus sclerus* previously known only from *Glossophaga soricina* from Panama and from *Phyllostomus* sp. from Costa Rica (Radovsky, 1967).

*Anoura geoffroyi* (4). The 22 streblids taken from this species included 4 *Anastrebla modestini* and 17 *Exastinion clovisi*. *Anastrebla modestini* was originally described from *A. geoffroyi* from Panama and has since been taken from Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Venezuela and Trinidad. *Exastinion clovisi* was originally described from Sao Paulo, Ipiranga, Brazil, from *A. geoffroyi*. Its range extends from Mexico to Brazil and Ecuador (Wenzel, 1970).

*Sturnira lilium* (7). Nine specimens of the streblid *Megistopoda proxima* and 3 individuals of a streblid (*Aspidoptera*) being described as a new species by Wenzel were found. *Megistopoda proxima* was originally described from Argentina from an unidentified bat, and is known from Mexico and through

much of South America on *Sturnira lilium*. In Brazil it is known from Pará and Santa Catarina (Wenzel, 1970).

*Vampyrops lineatus* (2). One unidentified streblid of the genus *Paratrichobius* was taken from this bat. Flies in the *Paratrichobius longicrus* complex have been previously reported from Panama and Venezuela from *Vampyrops vittatus* (Wenzel, 1970).

*Artibeus lituratus* (1). This species was host to 2 *Paratrichobius longicrus* and one example of an unidentified species of *Paratrichobius*, both streblid flies. *Paratrichobius longicrus* is known from Mexico to Brazil and Peru from *Artibeus jamaicensis*. This is the first report of its occurrence on *A. lituratus*. In Brazil it is known from Guanabara, Rio de Janeiro, Quinto da Boa Vista, the type locality.

*Myotis nigricans* (1). This bat was host to 3 unidentified mites.

*Myotis riparius* (2). Two nycteribiid flies of the genus *Basilia* from this species are being described as new by B.V. Peterson. They are similar to *B. lugh-scotti*. Two small macronyssid protonymphs from *M. riparius* are an unidentified species of *Steatonyssus*. *Basilia lugh-scotti* is known from Rio Grande do Sul in southern Brazil (B.V. Peterson, pers. comm.), whereas *B. ferrisi*, *B. juquiensis* and *B. ortizi* have been taken on this host in Venezuela (Guimãraes, 1972).

*Myotis ruber* (2). Our material includes 7 unidentified macronyssid protonymphs in poor condition from this relatively rare bat.

*Histotus velatus* (2). Three unidentified ticks of the genus *Ornithodoros* and 22 macronyssid protonymphs of the genus *Steatonyssus* were taken from this bat.

*Molossus molossus* (2). A polyctenid hemipteran of the genus *Hesperoctenes* (possibly *H. fumarius*) was represented by 7 specimens. The other parasite found was an unidentified macronyssid protonymph. *Hesperoctenes fumarius* was originally described from *Molossus fumarius* from Jamaica, but in South America it has been recorded from Colombia, Bolivia and Venezuela (Ueshima, 1972).

#### Order Rodentia:

*Oryzomys nigripes* (2). One laelapid mite (*Gigantolaelaps wolffsohni*) was removed from each rat examined. *Gigantolaelaps wolffsohni* is known from Venezuela, Chile and Panama from several host species (Tipton *et. al.*, 1966; Oudemans, 1910; Furman, 1972).

*Akodon arviculoides* (2). These 2 mice yielded 3 laelapid mites (*Gigantolaelaps wolffsohni*).

*Holochilus brasiliensis* (1). This rat was host to 2 laelapid mites (*Gigantolaelaps mattogrossensis*), a mite found on the same host in Venezuela (Furman, 1972).

*Coendou* sp. (1). Charles O. Handley, Jr., is working on the taxonomy of the prehensile-tailed porcupines. He has not seen our specimen but has studied color slides of it. Among the biting lice (Mallophaga) removed from this specimen, a male and 2 female *Eutrichophilus cordiceps* and a male and female *Eutrichophilus cerocolabes* have been identified. Some additional unidentified juveniles and females of the same genus were also present.

#### Order Perissodactyla:

*Equus caballus* (2). A total of 78 ticks (*Anocenter nitens*) was removed from 2 horses. Most of the ticks were inside the ears, where they were present by the hundreds on both animals. This species is known as the tropical horse tick (Jones *et al.*, 1972).

*Tapirus terrestris* (1). An uncaged tapir, in a fenced zoo in Belem, Pará, was host to many ticks. We obtained 11 specimens of *Amblyomma cajennense* from this tame animal in August 1973. The species has been taken on this host in Venezuela, but occurs from Texas to Argentina (Jones *et al.*, 1972).

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